

Hab. Fort Hall, Mt. Kenya district. Alt. 1300 m.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 3. 11. 1. 4. Original number 170. Collected 10th June, 1903, and presented by S. L. Hinde, Esq. Two specimens.

LI.—*A new Subspecies of Glossina palpalis, Rob.-Desv., the Disseminator of Sleeping Sickness.* By ERNEST E. AUSTEN.

THE British Museum has just received from Dr. F. Creighton Wellman, of Benguella, W. Africa, some specimens of a tsetse-fly which, though obviously belonging to *Glossina palpalis*, Rob.-Desv., are sufficiently distinct from the typical form to be regarded as representing a new subspecies, which may be termed *Glossina palpalis Wellmani*, subsp. n.

The new subspecies may be characterized shortly as follows, by indicating the points in which it differs from the typical form :—

Glossina palpalis Wellmani, subsp. n.

♂ ♀.—Frontal stripe pale ochraceous; thoracic markings much reduced, so that *the thorax in a well-preserved specimen appears spotted*, the antero-lateral markings taking the form of spots or blotches; the *spot immediately behind the inner extremity of the humeral callus* on each side small, ovoid, or nearly circular, and especially conspicuous when the insect is viewed from above and slightly from behind; femora pale, the dark blotches much reduced.

Katumbela River, Angola, W. Africa; November 1904 (*Dr. F. C. Wellman*). Six specimens (1 ♂, 5 ♀ ♀). Types in British Museum.

Writing from Benguella, under date Feb. 5, 1905, Dr. Wellman says :—“I took about eighty specimens of these tsetse-flies in four days along the banks of the Katumbela River, two days from the coast, in the height of the rainy season.”

The above specimens are of especial interest as being the first recorded examples of any form of *Gl. palpalis* from Portuguese West Africa and as showing that the range of the species in question, which has recently been stated by Laveran* to occur at Sengaleam (about thirty miles from

* ‘Comptes Rendus,’ t. cxxxix. (séance du 31 Octobre, 1904) p. 659.

Cape Verde), extends at least as far south as $12^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat. In all probability *Glossina palpalis Wellmani* will eventually be proved to exist right down to the Cunene River, the southern boundary of Angola, if not further; and it is to be hoped that evidence to decide the southern limit of *Gl. palpalis* will shortly be forthcoming.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that the British Museum possesses two females of *Gl. palpalis* from the Gambia (Dr. J. E. Dutton), belonging to a form somewhat similar to *Wellmani*; in the Gambia form, however, the ground-colour of the abdomen is paler and the thorax is less conspicuously spotted.

LII.—*The Bonin Island Sambar.*

By R. LYDEKKER.

THE most northerly limit in the Pacific for deer of the sambar group has been supposed to be Formosa, from which we have *Cervus Swinhoei*, or, as I prefer to call it, *C. unicolor Swinhoei*. I have lately, however, had the opportunity of inspecting two specimens of sambar from Bonin Island, lying about one degree to the east-south-east of the southern end of Japan. One specimen is the skull of a female acquired by the late Mr. H. Seebohm in 1889, and presented by his executors to the British Museum in 1896 (96. 2. 28. 4). The second is the skin, skull, and antlers of a male belonging to Mr. Rothschild.

That the Bonin deer is a sambar is shown not only by Mr. Rothschild's specimen, but likewise by the female skull, which exhibits the proximally expanded nasals, the deep lachrymal pit, and the small auditory bulla characteristic of that group.

The female skull, which is fully adult and has a basal length of $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, indicates a species of the approximate size of the dusky Philippine sambar (*C. u. nigricans*), and therefore much smaller than the Formosan animal. Certain details in the form and relations of the nasals and premaxillæ distinguish the Bonin skull from two specimens of that of *nigricans*, but I have no means of ascertaining whether such features are constant. Be this as it may, the Bonin sambar differs from *nigricans* by the much lighter colour of the under-parts and limbs, there being a sharp line of demarcation between the brown of the back and the rufous fawn of the